

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 9th January, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 6th January, states

Circulation,
600 copies.

Appointment of an Assistant Judicial Commissioner in Oudh.

that a rumour is afloat to the effect that the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh has invited the attention of the

Local Government to the great increase of work in his Court, and has urged the appointment of an Assistant Judicial Commissioner or a Financial Commissioner for that Province. Mr. Sparks' proposal is perfectly reasonable. We understand that no dates have yet been fixed for the hearing of appeals instituted as long ago as April last. The state of things in the Judicial Commissioner's Court threatens to become ere long as bad as it was in the Panjab Chief Court last year. Such considerable delay in the decision of appeals necessarily involves great inconvenience and loss to petitioners. It is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall will forward Mr. Sparks' proposal to the Supreme Government with his recommendation. A native Assistant Judicial Commissioner should be appointed, and his pay should be equal to that of a Commissioner of the first class. The editor recommends the appointment of a native not from

race feeling, but because he thinks that it is necessary that the Judicial Commissioner's Court, being the highest tribunal of justice in the Province, should contain a native Judge who should be well acquainted with the customs and manners of the people. Mr. Mahmud, the District Judge of Rae Bareilly, is best fitted for the post.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i Am* (Lahore), of the 5th January, states that the cordial reception, accorded by the Viceroy to the Nizām during his late visit to Calcutta, has again brought the question of the restoration of Berār to the front. The *Englishman* has entered a strong protest against the restoration, while the *Statesman* argues that non-restoration would be a breach of trust on the part of the paramount power. The question which most exercises the mind of the Nizām just now is the selection of a prime minister. Mahārājā Narendra Prasad, who at present holds the office, is considered unfit for it, because of his religion. The Nizām is in search of a man who should be his co-religionist and capable of managing the affairs of the State at such a critical time when factions feeling runs so high at his court.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The same paper, referring to the non-acceptance by Mr. Goschen of the speakership of the House of Commons owing to his short-sightedness, observes that a very general idea prevails that probably he will succeed Lord Ripon as Viceroy of this country. His antecedents are little known to us. In fact all we know of him is that he was British Ambassador at Constantinople for a long time, and from this we may infer that he must be a very shrewd politician. As those English journals, which are the sworn enemies of this country, praise him in no measured language, and strongly advocate his elevation to the office of Viceroy, we are induced to think that he is not the same kind of man as Lord Ripon. We hope his defective vision, which has stood in his

way in the matter of the speakership, will also be held to disqualify him for the Viceroyalty.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The same paper states that the Madras Census Report, which has just been published, clearly shows the havoc which the so-called evangelizing labours of Christian Missionaries are playing among the native population of that presidency.

Proselytism carried on by Christian Missionaries in Madras.

It appears that no less than one hundred and sixty-six thousand Hindús became Christians there during the last decade. The majority of these people were made converts during the late famine by heartless missionaries, who offered them relief on condition of their adopting the Christian faith. This sort of proselytizing speaks volumes against Christian morality.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Gydn Praddyt Pattrika* (Lahore), for August last (published in January), in regard to the question of the selection of members for municipal and local boards,

Selection of members for municipal and local boards.

remarks that the election and the nomination systems are equally unsatisfactory. As education has yet made but little progress in this country, the majority of the electors would be ignorant men who would be only guided by considerations of birth and wealth in giving their votes. As regards nomination, it is well known that the men recommended by District Officers are, as a rule, subservient and incapable of freely expressing their opinions. Only the educated class can supply competent men. One-half of the members of each board should be elected by educated persons and public bodies, and of the other half a portion should be elected by other classes and a portion nominated by Government. It was proposed that the educated community of Lahore should be called upon to send three members to the local municipal committee, but it is to be regretted that the proposal did not find favour with the Local Government.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Lucknow), of the 4th January, advertising the installation of the Nizám, to the approaching installation of the Nizám, remarks that His Highness is still a raw and inexperienced youth, and nothing would be a greater mistake than to place the entire management of a large State like Hyderabad into the hand of a mere boy at once, especially when hostile factions are known to exist in the State. The Government of India should appoint a large Council, consisting of jágirdárs and other noblemen, whose interests are identical with those of the State, to assist His Highness in conducting the administration. His Highness should be President and the prime minister Secretary of the Council, and the British Resident should be also admitted to it. The present Council of Regency is worse than useless.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 1st January, advises Her Majesty to bestow the title of Sháh or king on some feudatory chief in order to make her title of Empress of India, which she has been pleased to assume, fully significant, and argues that of all the native chiefs the Nizám of Hyderabad is best fitted for the title of king.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 1st January, states that all the good qualities, which are essential in a prince, are to be found in His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Meerut is really very fortunate that His Royal Highness has chosen that place for his residence. His stay in this country is felt by the whole native population as a great source of strength. Whenever he goes to pay a visit to the city or the cantonment, large crowds of people assemble to have a look at him, and he orders his coachman to drive more slowly in order that all of them may be able to see him and satisfy their curiosity. At the time of his visit to the church on the late Christmas-day there was an assemblage of over fifteen thousand persons in the neighbourhood.

Circulation,
200 copies.

of the place. As soon as the prince arrived, the people hastened towards him, and then the Inspector of Police cruelly began to make a free use of his whip in order to drive them back. His Royal Highness was displeased with the misconduct of the Inspector, and ordered him not to interfere with the people. When the prince came out of the church he made a *salaam* to the people with his both hands. He has already won the affections of the entire Meerut community by his excellent manners.

The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 31st December, states
Introduction of a house- that it is rumoured that the municipal committee of Lucknow intends to
tax at Lucknow. introduce a house-tax. It is well known that there are hundreds of men at that place who live in large houses, bequeathed to them by their parents, but who are so poor that they cannot even afford to make necessary repairs to the houses from time to time. Evidently the new tax would press very severely on such persons. It is to be hoped that the committee will be content with the octroi duty on grain and cloth, and refrain from the proposed levy of a house-tax. (The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár*, Lucknow, of the 3rd January, also protests against the imposition of a house-tax.)

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 1st January, com-
Tahsildár of Siálkot. plains that the Tahsildár at Siálkot holds his court till late at night, and that the people, who have to deal with him, are exposed to great inconvenience from the inclemency of the weather in consequence. Either the Tahsildár should be ordered to hold his court from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. like other officers, or Government should supply blankets to those who have to attend his court.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Alam* (Ghásipur), of the 31st December,
Bábu Harnáryan Chandra, states that the prosecution instituted
Honorary Magistrate, Ghá- by Bábu Harnáryan Chandra, Hon-
sián. ary Magistrate at Ghásipur, against

Circulation,
200 copies.

the Musalmáns of that place, has been dismissed. Obviously the District Magistrate must have dismissed the prosecution, because the charge was false or grossly exaggerated. We have also heard that several persons charged by the Chahbe with offences against municipal bye-laws, openly declared in court at the time of trial that they were falsely accused, simply because they did not show respect to him when he passed by them. We leave it to Government to decide whether such a man is fit for the exercise of criminal powers.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 19th December last (received on the 7th January), states that the introduction of the rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases has produced no beneficial results. Venereal diseases are still as prevalent as ever. On the contrary, the measure has led to a considerable increase in the number of prostitutes. Government would do well to put a stop to the arrangement.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 31st December, complains that persons of bad character in the Panjáb have discovered a new method of cheating the people. A body of such persons tie up some jewelery in a clean handkerchief, put it on a road, and lie in wait in the neighbourhood. When an unwary traveller picks the handkerchief, one of the ruffians slowly goes up to him, and asks him to take the handkerchief to a retired place and to divide the contents between them. When they sit down to make a division, the ruffian asks the traveller to keep the whole jewelery to himself, and make over to him the money he has got with him at the time. The traveller, suspecting no foul play, readily agrees to his proposal. If the traveller declines the proposal, the ruffian makes a sign to his comrades, who are secretly watching the proceedings from a distance. On this another man, belonging to the gang, goes to the traveller and the ruffian, tells them that he has lost some jewelery, and asks them if

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they have seen it. Finding the jewelery with them he threatens to take them to the police station. Some other persons of the party appear on the scene of action at this time, and posing as arbitrators, advise the traveller to secure his deliverance by surrendering everything he has got with him at the time to the so-called owner of the jewelery. If he voluntarily surrenders his property, well and good, otherwise they relieve him of everything by force. The Government should warn the people in every town and village through the police of the intrigues of these wicked persons.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 31st December, is glad to state that a short time before Christmas-day *dalis*. the advent of the late Christmas-day, the Deputy Commissioners of Hissar and Jullundur warned their native subordinates and other persons against sending any *dalis* (trays of fruit) to them. But it is to be regretted that *dalis* were freely received by the officers at Amritsar. The good example set by the Judges of the Panjáb Chief Court in 1882 does not appear to have been largely followed by other European officers, and we are obliged to say that nothing short of Government interference will put a stop to the objectionable custom in question. (The *Victoria Paper*, Siálkot, of the 2nd January, is glad to state that the Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot issued a notice some days before the late Christmas-day to the effect that he would receive no *dalis*. It appears from the *Deshupdkarak*, Lahore, of the 5th January, that a similar notice was issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar.)

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 2nd January, argues that *dalis* are presented by natives to European Officers on the Christmas-

Circulation,
1,300 copies.

The same.

day as a mark of friendship. Nothing would be a greater mistake than to regard such presents as a bribe, and Government would by no means be justified in prohibiting them. If any officers are really corrupt and accept valuable presents, the

prohibition of Christmas presents would not be of much avail, because such officers could take bribes in other ways without difficulty.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the Hindús and Musalmáns 2nd January, writing from Delhi, at Delhi, states that the cow, which had led to a quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns of that town during the late I'd festival, was killed at the slaughter-house on the 19th December. The animal was conducted to the slaughter-house under the protection of two European police officers. The writer also states that on the 24th ultimo a Hindú prostitute, at the instigation of some evil-minded Hindús, covered a cow with gold cloth and paraded the animal, with a band of music, through the streets of the town. The procession reached the place which was the scene of the late I'd riots at sunset, when the Musalmáns were about to offer their evening prayers at a mosque in the neighbourhood. The procession stopped there for some minutes with the band of music loudly playing. Some Hindús even declared by way of insult to Musalmáns that the animal was the same which had been a bone of contention between the two classes. But the Musalmáns showed great forbearance on the occasion and quietly pocketed the insult. Such new processions and the offer of insults by one class of the community to another are dangerous and should not be allowed.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 2nd January, states that the extension of trial by jury is very unwise and dangerous. The arrangement will be attended by considerable administrative inconvenience and will often lead to miscarriages of justice. It is simply preposterous to think that in such districts as Assam, Sylhet, &c., where European criminals will be tried by jurors of their own kith and kin, they will ever be punished for their offences. Frequent misunderstandings are likely to

arise between magistrates and juries. The Ilbert Bill, as now modified, will remove one evil, but it will give birth to another evil of a much more mischievous character. Lord Ripon's Government has shown little wisdom in allowing itself to be overawed by the clamour of Anglo-Indians. It will be remembered that they raised a similar hue and cry against the extension of the civil jurisdiction of native Judges over them, and called that measure a Black Act. They even held out threats of laying violent hands on Lord Macaulay. But nothing daunted, the then Government of India disregarded their opposition, and passed the measure. The weakness exhibited by the present Government in yielding to Anglo-Indian agitation will seriously impair its prestige. We hope it will reconsider the matter in order to save its good name.

The same paper, of the 4th January, states that if the Government of India is unable to pass the Ilbert Bill in a shape which may satisfy both the native and Anglo-Indian communities, it had better refer the measure to Parliament. As trial by jury is a time-honoured institution in England, and is looked upon by Englishmen as a palladium of their liberty, there is little chance that Parliament would object to the proposed extension of that form of trial in this country. But our confidence in the good sense and justice of that august body encourages us to hope that it might be convinced of the inadvisability of the proposed change in the Bill if a reference were made to it on the subject. Under these circumstances we would most earnestly entreat the Governor-General in Council to place the matter before Parliament.

A correspondent of the same paper observes that hitherto Anglo-Indians called the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill a Black Bill, but now natives may justly call it a Slave Bill. The proposed change in the measure will place the lives of the children of the soil entirely at the tender mercy of European

tea-planters. Hitherto European criminals were often convicted and punished, though the sentences were inadequate; but in future their friends will sit in judgment on them, and hence they will always be able to escape scot-free. We set store by the measure in the hope that it would place us on a common platform with Europeans and prevent failures of justice, but it threatens to make matters worse.

The same paper states that Sir Auckland Colvin, the new Sir Auckland Colvin Financial Minister, who is generally and the Ilbert Bill. regarded as the author of the jury clause, is said to have great sympathy for the people of the North-Western Provinces! Not long ago he was a mere Settlement Officer in these Provinces, and the considerable enhancements made by him in rent at the time of the revision of the Settlement have proved the bane of the agricultural classes. What can we expect from such a man? We can by no means congratulate Sir Auckland Colvin on his modification to the Ilbert Bill.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 2nd January, states Modifications in the that the modifications in the Ilbert Ilbert Bill. Bill, announced by Lord Ripon in his place in the Legislative Council on the 7th December, made the measure of practically little value. However, we acquiesced in those modifications, inasmuch as they left the principle of the Bill intact, and held out a hope of bringing a bitter controversy to an end. But we are afraid that the further amendment, which has been decided upon in accordance with an agreement entered into between Government and the Defence Association, will prove injurious to us. One of the terms of the agreement places European and native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges on a footing of equality in the matter of powers. The removal of this distinction maintains the principle of the measure in a way, and also secures to us the reaffirmation of the pledges of 1853 and 1857. According to the concordat the powers of District

Magistrates under section 446 of the Criminal Procedure Code will be extended to imprisonment for six months or a fine of Rs. 2,000. But European criminals will be granted a right to demand trial by jury. This concession is very objectionable. It will practically place the administration of justice in European cases into the hand of jurors. One can easily see how excellently justice will be dispensed in Assam or at Railway Stations where tea-planters or railway guards, drivers, and firemen will be made jurors. As it is, mixed cases are generally decided in favour of Europeans. Under these circumstances is it just to grant the right of jury trial to one class and to withhold it from the other? In speaking in support of the Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone went the length of declaring that the spirit of ascendancy in Anglo-Indians deserved to be checked. The Government of India was subjected to abuse and insult at the hands of the opponents of the Bill. Should such a matter have ended in this way? Did the Government call for the opinions of District Officers on the Bill only in order to deprive them of their powers? But we think Lord Ripon, who has already conferred so many benefits on us, and who enjoys our full confidence, will not pass the Ilbert Bill in a form which may hereafter prove injurious to any class of the community. (The *Kavivachan Sudha*, Benares, of the 7th January, also expresses nearly the same sentiments, and urges that Government should extend the right of trial by jury to natives, in order to save itself from the charge of partiality. Anglo-Indians can have no reasonable objection to the proposed concession.)

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for December, referring to the proposed introduction of the Introduction of the jury clause into the Ilbert Bill. jury clause into the Jurisdiction Bill, observes that the whole native community views the modification with feelings of deep sorrow and disappointment. However, as the arrangement has been completed, it is now idle to protest against it. But we would most earnestly entreat Government to extend the system of trial by jury to

Circulation,
250 copies.

us, and we do not see how Government could refuse the privilege to us without laying itself open to the charge of partiality. If native Civilians, although they have lived for some years in England, and passed the prescribed examinations there, are considered unfit to try the cases of Europeans until they attain the rank of Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, and even then not without the aid of a European jury, why, we ask, in the name of justice, are European Civilians empowered to try native criminals as soon as they set foot on the Indian soil? As the British Government has expressly declared, by the royal proclamation of 1858, that it will recognise no distinction of race, creed, or colour, the concession, granted to Europeans by the *concordat* concluded between the Government of India and the Defence Association, should be extended to the children of the soil. The system of bestowing criminal powers on young European Civilians soon after their arrival in this country is most objectionable. Natives have to endure no small tyranny at their hands, inasmuch as they are entirely unacquainted with the native language and customs at the time of their arrival. Moreover, as they have to deal only with lower classes of people, such as criminals, *khánsámás*, sweepers, washermen, &c., and have no occasion to come in contact with respectable persons, they form a low idea of natives, and look down upon them with contempt. They are, as a rule, not married, and, falling in bad company, often become men of loose morals. The best way of putting a stop to these evils would be to revert to the old nomination system for the recruitment of the Civil Service. Under that system the Home Government could secure men of mature age and tried ability and experience for that service. At all events no young Civilian should be appointed to any office until he has lived two or three years in this country and thoroughly mastered the language of the people, and no European below the rank of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have criminal jurisdiction over natives.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd January, recommends the introduction of service money-orders in order to facilitate remittances in those cases in which Remittance Transfer Receipts are not available. At present, when the pay of a Government servant has to be remitted from one tahsil to another, where there are no Government treasuries, the pay is sent by an ordinary money-order, the servant himself being charged with the commission for the money-order. If service money-orders were introduced, Government servants would be saved this unnecessary expense on such occasions.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 6th January, complains that the upper and the lower class passengers have to book themselves at the same offices on the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway, and that the former are exposed to great inconvenience from overcrowding at the booking offices in consequence.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 5th January, states that it is believed that the Siálkot Railway authorities have fixed the third-class fare from Siálkot to Vazirabad at 5½ annas. The rate is rather too high. It exceeds the hire which one has to pay for an *ekka*, and the poorer classes of people will not be able to afford it.

Circulation,
900 copies.

LOCAL.

The *Musid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 1st January, complains that the Municipal Committee of Agra does not much care for the convenience of the people. Even the most frequented roads, such as the hospital road, the river road, &c., are not watered, and the people experience great inconvenience from the dust in consequence. Many bye-lanes have not yet been provided with lights, and many others have not been paved. The sanitary arrangements, too, are very unsatisfactory.

Circulation,
70 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Jan. 5th	1883-84. Jan. 6th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bida Singh,	Dec. 31st, 2nd & 4th Jan.	" 3rd, 4th & 7th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Asbab-i-Ahbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Dilawar Ali	31st	" 3rd	134 "
4	<i>Asbab-i-Ahbar</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	28th	" 1st	160 "
5	<i>Asbab-i-Ahbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	Jan. 2nd & 5th	" 5th & 8th respectively.	2,800 "
6	<i>Asbab-i-Tamanna</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Piran Chand	1st	" 3rd	125 "
7	<i>Asbab-i-Ahbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	Dec. 26th	" 3rd	340 "
8	<i>Asbab-i-Ahbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-ud-din	Jan. 1st	" 7th	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Asbab-i-Institute Gazette</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 1st & 5th	" 3rd & 7th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Asbab-i-Ahbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sadda Nand	Dec. 31st	" 3rd	98 copies.
11	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Agra	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Mirza Asbiq Husain	Jan. 1st	" 3rd	115 "
12	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Secretary to the Ajuman-i-Panjab	" 5th	" 8th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Asbab-i-Ahbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	3rd	" 6th	230 copies.
14	<i>Asbab-i-Ahbar</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Totah Ram	4th	" "	135 "

15	Bhadratt Vilas	Kgrs	Hindf	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	3rd	...	150	"
16	Dabab-i-Qasrat...	Bareilly	Urd	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	5th	...	200	"
17	Dabab-i-Sikandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	7th	...	450	"
18	Dabab-i-Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Kaslu-din	2nd	...	310	"
19	Dabab-i-Hisat	Ajmere	Hindf	Monthly	Munnas Lal	For Jan.	...	280	"
20	Dabab-i-Ukhar	Lahore	Urd	Weekly	Sahig Ram	Jan. 5th	...	700	"
21	Growth Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gang Sahai	4th	...	40	"
22	Growth Akbar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	Dec. 31st	...	160	"
23	Growth Pradipal Pat...	Ditto	Hindf	Monthly	Navin Chandra Rai, For Aug.	9th	...	200	"
24	Mad-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Urd	Weekly	Pandit Pratin Narain	1st	...	550	"
25	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nafi	3rd	...	600	"
26	Mad-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Ashraf.	2nd 4th, & 6th.	...	259	"
27	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Gang Prasad	1st	...	200	"
28	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Sri Krishna	2nd, & 5th	...	90	"
29	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad	8th	...	125	"
30	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	Dec. 19th & 26th	...	250	"
31	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	29th	...	500 copies (in-	"
32	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nisfi	31st	...	cluding 501	"
33	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All.	Jan. 4th	...	copies taken	"
34	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	1st	...	by Govt.)	"
35	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar,	7th	...	60 copies.	"
36	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	M.A.	1st	...	350	"
37	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Amjed Husain	7th	...	140	"
38	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	1st	...	180	"
39	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Hasan	Dec. 31st	...	600	"
40	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mahf Narain	...	...	...	"
41	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	...	...	...	"
42	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
43	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
44	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
45	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
46	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
47	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
48	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
49	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
50	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
51	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
52	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
53	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
54	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
55	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
56	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
57	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
58	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
59	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
60	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
61	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
62	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
63	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
64	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
65	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
66	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
67	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
68	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
69	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
70	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
71	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
72	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
73	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
74	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
75	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
76	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
77	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
78	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
79	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
80	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
81	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
82	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
83	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
84	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
85	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
86	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
87	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
88	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
89	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
90	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
91	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
92	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
93	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
94	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
95	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
96	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
97	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
98	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
99	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"
100	Mad-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or Otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
39	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdu	Tri-weekly.	Munshi Harsukh Rai.	1883-84. Jan. 2nd, 4th & 7th.	Jan. 5th, 7th & 9th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
40	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	Dec. 30th	8th	72 copies.
41	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbal-i-din	" 26th	7th	165 "
42	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	Jan. 8th	9th	100 "
43	Masdar-i-Qasim	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	Dec. 31st	4th	200 "
44	Masdar-i-Nar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	Jan. 1st	3rd	40 "
45	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durga Prasad	" 5th	9th	100 "
46	Mishr-i-Burakhshah	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 1st	4th	250 "
47	Miratu-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narain	For Dec.	5th	250 "
48	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Ram	Jan. 7th	9th	250 "
49	Musd-i-Am	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	" 1st	5th	100 "
50	Mutir Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Khushwaqt Rai	" 4th	6th	70 "
51	Musd-i-Akhbar	Benaraski	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf	" 1st	9th	160 "
52	Musd-i-Quide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Ah Jan	Dec. 30th	3rd	75 "
53	Musd-i-Tahsil	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Bihari Lal	Jan. 1st	"	150 "
54	Musd-i-Kabul	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narain	For Dec.	6th	500 "
55	Nagat-i-Azim	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Dec. 31st	4th	175 "
56	Nafar-i-Akhbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Rahmatullah Khan	Jan. 1st	5th	150 "
57	Nafar-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar Krishna	Dec. 31st	3rd	150 "
58	Nafar-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnada Das	Jan. 7th	9th	325 "

59	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	1st & 8th	3rd & 9th respectively.	92
60	Nar-Ashar	Ludhiána,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	3rd	5th	750
61	Nar-i-Badeen	Badáun	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	5th	6th	250
62	Naru-i-Abedar	Alláhábád,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	5th	7th	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
63	Naru-i-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammed Yáqúb,	1st	5th	349 copies.
64	Nuratu-l-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	1st	4th	200
65	Nyaya-Sudha	Hards	Maráthi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Badeo Bhaskar	2nd	"	400
66	Oakh Akbar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasad	3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th & 9th.	3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th & 9th respectively.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
67	Oakh Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	1st	4th	450 copies.
68	Panid Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammed Asim	2nd	5th	250
69	Panid Akbar	Pattali	Ditto	Weekly	Din Muhammad	Dec. 31st	3rd	300
70	Panid Akbar	Alláhábád,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	Jan. 7th	7th	700
71	Panid Akbar	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	4th	6th	"
72	Panid Akbar	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Bekhsh	5th	"	108
73	Panid Akbar	Sikot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	Dec. 28th & 1st Jan.	4th & 7th respectively.	600
74	Panid Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mubarram Ali	Jan. 5th	9th	450
75	Panid Akbar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nasir Ali Shahn	3rd	5th	268
76	Panid Akbar	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdú,	Weekly	Murad Ali	Dec. 31st	4th	400
77	Panid Akbar	Rasim	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Abd-ul-Haq.	13th, 23th & 27th	5th	"
78	Panid Akbar	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	Jan. 2nd	5th	700
79	Panid Akbar	Kaporthala	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Mathura Das	Dec. 29th & 5th Jan.	4th & 8th respectively.	120
80	Panid Akbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	Jan. 3rd	6th	320

Printed by the Government of India

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF REPORT.	CIRCULATION.
81	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudha</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	Dec. 31st	1883-84. Jan. 7th	200 copies.
82	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Husain	J-n. 1st	3rd	120
83	<i>Shula-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibra- him.	" "	4th	175
84	<i>Tahsil</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rahmat Ali Khan	5th	9th	90
85	<i>Tilayun-i-Ashraf</i>	Luotnow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Ali	Dec. 30th	4th	110
86	<i>i-toria Paper</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 7th Jan.	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th & 9th	200
87	<i>Waqifa-i-Alem</i>	Ghazipur,	Ditto	Weekly	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad,	Dec. 31st	7th	300

ALLAHABAD:
The 14th January, 1884.

PRIYA DAS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.